t- a of recommendation. She was informed by B. at the time she left the princess that her sister would also be dismissed on her account. As her sister had no money to support her, she did not wish her to leave the princess. She begged Bergami o speak in her favor and also promised to write to the princess which she did. and she wrote again several times, slways speaking much in favor of the princess because she knew the letters would be intercopted. Being at the same time afraid her sister might be dismissed, she wrote to her (but feared to write freely, as she knew it would be seen;) that if she were dismissed, she would find the means of placing her in England and defray ng the expense of her journey. Her allusion to the Banks was that she would take her money and place it in a Bank in England because they said the interest would be double. No person supplied or gave her money. [The cross-examination was not finished at 23 o'clock. This is our latest information of the progress of the trial.]

By the arrival at Boston of the ship lerald, Capt. Fox, from Liverpool, we have received from our very attentive and bliging correspondent at Liverpool, the London Courier of the 1st and 2d of Sept. and a Liverpool paper of Saturday the 4th of September-the Courier being an evening paper, brings us, of course, the in-telligence of the 2d. The papers are, as usual, devoted in a great measure to the proceedings in the Queen's trial. A female of the name of Louisa Dumont had occupied the House three days. On her principal examination, her testimony was perhaps more strongly presumptive against the Queen, than any of the pre-ceding witnesses. Upon her cross-exumination, however, with much difficulty some pretty meterial circumstances ad to shake her credit. Among the rest, were produced several letters, written by this witness, after she had left the service of the Princess of Wales, which she finally a knowledged to be written by her, from which the following passages were read. -

would then be convinced of the infinite respect, the unlimited attachment, and the perfect affection I entertain for her august erson." " Hew often to numerous circles have I enumerated with enthusiasm her tare talents, her mildness, her piety, her charity, in short all those perfections which she possesses in so eminent a degree."—" I have been delighted in looking over my journal, for you know I say in it's great deal of the best and most amiable Princess in the world; I relate in detail all the traits of sensibility and generosity which she has shewn, and the manner in which she has been received, applanded, and cherished, in all the places which we have visited."—" You know when the Princess is my subject, I am not barren. Consequently my journal is embellished with the effusions of my heart, my greatest desire baving always been, that the Princess should always appear what she really is, and that full justice should be rendered to her." Af. ter reading the letters, the witness ex-plained their contents by saying, that when she was writing them, she was anxious to secure a place in the service of the Princess for her sister copie

maton Ompteda, she frequently said she new nothing except having seen him at Villa Villani when he visited the Princess. In her cross-examination, being asked whether she had ever heard any complaints made about locks and keys, she answered that she remembered the Princess making a complaint, but she did not recollect what the complaint was about, though she acknowledged the Baron Ompteda was in the house of the Princess at the time. On being interrogated she denied plumply that she ever took any part in complaint, or that she wrote a challenge on that occasion. The examining counsel asked her "Did you not write a letter to Mr. Hannam?" She answered, "I do not recollect," "Did not he desire you to write a letter for him o Omoteda C She again an swerered " I recollect nothing about it." Parts of the letter were then shewn to her, and she was asked if it was her handwriting, but she would give no decisive The question was put direct, Is it your hand-writing?" Her an is it your hand-writing? Her answer was" It does not seem exactly like it. "Do you believe it to be yours or not?" She replied, "I cannot tell whether it is my hand-writing, because it is not exactly the hand-writing as I write."

The same witness had written to her slinest forgotten to confide to you a thing which will surprise you as much as it has me. The 24th of last month, I was taking some refreshment at my aunt Clair's, when I was informed that there was a person desired to deliver me a letter, and that he would trust it to no one else but me. I went down stairs, and desired him to come up into my room; and, to my astonishment, when I broke the seal I found a proposal was made to me to set off to London, under the protection of Government. I was promised protection, and on opulent fortune in a short time. The letter was without signature; but, to assure tue of the truth of it, I was informed I might draw on a banker for as much money as I wished:" The Attorney General nowlinterp sed, the witness was ordered to withe draw, when a debate commenced with regard to the propriety of the course adopted by the Queen's counsel in reading detached parts of letters, &c. witness subsequently ackowledged the letters produced to have been written by

The cross-examination of this witness was conducted by Mr. Williams, one of the Queen's counsel, who displayed in the course of it the talents peculiarly characteristic of the name among the pro-

The Queen's party exulted in the result of this witness's examination. And the Conrier is obviously somewhat chagrined LONDON, August 19.... The Journal des Debats, publishes an article from Na-ples, bearing date 27th ult. the statements of which convey an impression highly

favorable to the tranquillity of Naples. The Prince Vicar General has published a decree convoking the Parliament for the 1st of the ensuing October. As the principles on which this assembly is to he framed are those of the Spanish constitution, we need not detail them to our readers. The gross number of Deputies or the united kingdom, calculated on the presumption that Sicily may still form a part of it, is taken at 98, of which 74 are to represent the Neapolitan population, amounting to 5,052,861 sonls; and the re-

sus of the whole kingdom offers the res-

this vice-regal ordinance invites all the citizens to forget the spirit of party-to consider the importance of their functions as electors—and, since the cusuing Parlia-ment is invested with power to make such changes in the constitution as may be requisite to adapt it to the wants and situation of the monarchy, the ordinance enjoins the electors to return only honest and virtuous men!——It is of course for countries in the infancy of freedom that counsels so very obvious can be at all required.

We find, with pleasure, that the first accounts which reached us, and which gave rise to suspicious by no means flatering to the prudence of our countryman Gen. Church, who bore a command in Sicily, are strongly contradicted by these letters. Gen. Church has called for a court martial. He complains of having been cruelly calumniated by the Giornale Constituzionale. He states that he never tere a Sicilian cockade from any person whatever-that he was set upon by a fetocious mob, who insisted on his crying, in the words of the French Journal, Vive l' Independence Sicilionne! to which he answered Vive le Roi! and that Naselli, the King's Lieutenant, joined the popular exclamation with a view to save his life.

The accounts from Palermo, if true, ar deplorable. A vessel which left that port on the 20th states that the most frightful disorders reigned there-that the galley slaves joined with the peasants, had seized on the public authority, and tyranniz ed over the city-that the soldiers were detained in prison, and hourly threatened with death-that an officer named Aceto, was at the head of the insurgents; but that the tear of famine had at length decided them to invest with power a pro-visional junta, of which the Cardinal Archbishop Gravina was president. Prince Attolica had been beheaded, and his head

we received yesterday the Paris papers of Monday last. On Sunday morning there was a grand review in the Court of the Thuilleries of the National Guards, &c. The King took his station in the balcony of the Pavilion de l'Horloge, and was cheered by the people assembled.
The Constitutionnel says—" Letters of

the 17th August from Brescia state, that the Austrian columns destined to reinforce the army of Lombardy were daily expected, and that this army, it appears, is to be at least 80,000 strong." Accounts from Augsburg of the 23d ult. in the same Journal, quote letters from Inspruck, stating that the number of Austrian troops which were traversing the Tyrol to proceed to Italy, were estimated at about 25,000 men. It is added that the greater part of the garrisons in the Tyrol were also marching for Italy. Advices from Rome of the 10th, state, that the Ecclesiastical States are also to be occupied by Austrian troops.

Mr. Thomson, a second American Roscius, has just arrived from the U. States, where he has been playing all the princi-pal parts in tragedy, and theatrical report rays, he is to make his debut here, at Dru-

WALLACE, who is said to be wonderfully improved since he left Drury Lane Theatre for America, and JUNIUS BRU-TUS BOOTH, are both engaged at the above house for the ensuing season.

KEAN, after concluding his present en-

gagement, goes to Liverpool, where he will probably play a tew evenings, and then embark there for America.

PARIS, Aug. 21 .- The King received yesterday the Princes, Ministers, several Marshals and Lieutenant Generals, and a crowd of persons of distinction. The Spanish Ambassador was present. At one o'clock the King showed himself to the crowd, who were assembled under the windows. At four his Majesty again yielded to the wishes and testimonies of quarters, by appearing at the window of his cabinet.

For some days past a report has been industriously circulated of the death of BONAPARTE. This rumor came out of the workshops of Liberalism. It had for its object to favor the establishment of a Regency, in proclaiming the son of the Exile of St. Helena. [Gaz. de France.

Letters from Italy state, that serious dis-turbances had broken out at Bologna smongst the students of the university of that city, who had fought amongst themselves with poinards. The disorders had only been put down by the interference of the Austrian troops. [Ibid. ROYAL ORDONNANCE.

Louis, &c. Art. 1. The Court of Peers is convok ed. The Peers absent from Paris shall return immediately, unless unavoidably

prevented. 2. This Court shall proceed without delay to the trial of the individuals ar rested at Paris, on the evening of the 19th inst, on charges of crimes provided against by Articles 87, 88 and 89 of the Penal Code, and of all other individuals who shall be charged with being the authors, abettors, or accomplices of or in the

(The other articles relate to the forms, The Sieur Ravez, Councillor of State, is appointed to act as the King's Procureur General upon this occusion.]

Dated 21st Aug. 1820. (Signed) LOUIS. (Countersigned)

The President of the Council of Minis-The King transacted business yesters day afternoon with the Duke de Riche

The Cour Royale of Paris, all the Chambers being assembled, held yesterday a secret sitting, which is supposed to relate to the conspiracy.

James Wilson, convicted at Glasgow of High Treason, was executed on the 30th of August. He was drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, along with the decapitator, who was masked and wore a cloak. The prisoner was loudly cheered by the mob when he appeared on the platform. When he fell the mob was loud with cries of " murder !! Alter he was taken down his head was cut off with an axe at a single stroke and held up to the mob, who again cried "mur-der! When Wilson fell he was much convulsed.

endeavoured for some time to push his

maining 24 the islanders of Sicily, con- but at last, surrounded and threatened sisting of 1.681,872 souls. Thus the cen- with violence, he stopped short and took off his hat. "And must I cry, the Queen 6,734,234 inhabitants; not far short of that of England and Wales about 50 years ago.

The proclamation which which which which which we will be should be s shall!" exclaimed the mob. "Well then," said he, "it I must, here goes, my boys —Huzza! the Queen for ever! and may all your wives be like her."

The Times of the 2d of September peaking of the cross-examination of Madame Dumont, says-" Oh! Madame Dumont, Countess Colombier, you have decidedly settled your employers. The cause is ended."

CONFLAGRATION IN THE PYREN-

NEES.
A frightful couflagration which began on the 22d of July, and scarcely extu-guished on the 10th of August, has laid waste the huge forests which crown the Appennines in the vicinity of Fondi. At the last accounts the commune of Fondi was on all sides surrounded by flames. The fire had extended to the territory of St. Andre along the consular road through the territory of Serraglione and of Selsa.

The Emperor of Russia was expected at Vienna the first week in September. Numerous Austrian corps are proceed

ing into Italy The Paris Moniteur of the 29th of Aug. contains two ordinances of the King, the first decrees the dissolution of the National guards of Brest for having refused to obey the orders of the Mayor when legally summoned to quell the tumults which have taken place in that town on the evening of the 17th of August, when the authority of the Magistrates was set at defiance, and several of that corps took part in the riot. The second sup rardes M. Lalond Ladebat, sub-pretect of the district of Brest, and appoints M. Herman

to succeed him.
The Mayor of Brest has sent his resignation to the King, which has been ac-

RIOTS IN ST. JAMES'S SQUARE. The London Courier of the 1st of September contains some particulars of a riot which happened on that day. A mob-had assembled at the suggestion of a Mr. Mills, for the purpose of proposing an Address to his Majesty, calling upon him to dismiss his Ministers and dissolve Parliament. The orator had began his harangue, cheered by the mob, when he was seized together with some of his friends and carried to Bow street. mob followed the officers pelting them with brick bats and breaking windows. Maj Cartwright appeared to give Mails, when the following dialogue took

Magistrate-Who are you, Sir? I am Major Cartwright, Magistrate-Major of what? I am not

major, I am only called a major. Magistrate-Then pray what are you am a Captain in the Royal Navy. Magistrate-Then, Captain, and not ma-

or Cartwright, I have one question to ask you. I mean no disrespect, but pray are you not under a personal recognizance to answer a conviction? I am. Magistrate-Then I must reject your

Captain Williams then offered and was

accepted. The other persons were dismissed. SICILY.

The Struggle which Sicily is about to dence imparts a great interest to the intelligence from that part of Europe. latest advices from Palermo are dated August 5, at which time the invitation of the Palermitans to the rest of the Island, to unite for the attainment of Independence, had been circulated throughout Sicily, and the answers of the different cities and districts had been transmitted to the provisional junta at Palermo. With the exception of Messina and Trapani, there appeared no hesitation, in any quarter, in acceding to the wish of the Paler-mitans. The Neapolitan yarrisons were immediately disarmed, and provisional authorities appointed. Even at Messina, though the proposal was promptly rejectthe cause was rather believed to be love and respect manifested from all the influence of persons holding official situations there, who were all under the immediate control of Naples, than the general wish of the people. No doubt was entertained at Palermo that the appearance of a military force under the walls of Messina, which had been actually appointed for that purpose, by furnishing an excuse to the people of that city for a surrender, would produce an in mediate acquiescence in their views. The good will of Trapani to the general cause was more doubtful, as no determination had consequently been adopted to reduce the place; a division of the troops had already marched for that destination,

and its surrender was hourly expected.— The deputies sent from Palermo to Messina, among whom were Prince Belmonte and the Marquis Gregorio, had been ar rested, and were to be detained till instructions concerning them could be reccived from Naples, The number of Neapolitan troops made prisoners at Palermo is said, in these accounts, to amount to 6000, it had been proposed to exchangethem for an equal number of Si-

cilians resident in Naples.
VIENNA, Aug. 17.—It is said that
Prince Metternich has caused three notes to be issued relative to the affairs of Naples, which are rather different in form, but in substance the same.

The first Note has been presented by he diplomatic agents to all the German Courts of the second order, namely, those of Munich, Dresden, Stutgard, Hanover, Carlsruhe, Darmstadt, and Cassel. It is the same which Count Buol Schauenstein has communicated to the Diet at Frankfort. It calls the attention of the German Princes to the dangers with which the Revolution at Naples menaces the generd peace as well as the public tranquility It announces, that a considerable body of troops is already on the march for Italy in order to provide for the security of the Austrian provinces, and states, that the presence of these troops will be sufficient to hinder the propagation of the revolutionary spirit in the Transalpine Pe-

The second Note is addressed to the great Powers. It invites them to concert together the general measures to be adopted at this moment, relatively to the affairs of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The third Note is addressed to the Italian Princes, Austria offers them its protec tion against every aggression, and renews its guarantee of the integrity as well as of the independence of their dominions.

SUMMARY. Mr. Canning has been directed to proceed to Vienna to explain to the Austrian government the sentiments of the British Court on the affairs of Spain and Italy.

been sent to the King of Prossia to meet the Emperors of Austria and Russia at Vienna. The object of their conference is thus stated in an Austria paper. "We know with certainty that the Sovereigns will come to an understanding as to the most suitable means of combatting that revolutionary spirit which manifests itself anew in the South of Europe. would be indiscreet to announce before-hand the resolutions which may be adopt ed on this subject-but we are authorised to announce to the friends of Order, Religion and Legitimate Governments, that their hopes will not be this time disap-

pointed."
The Russian anti-revolutionary note has been published at Madrid, with some severe remarks.

It is established on official authority

that Austrian proops have been ordered to Italy.

A Berlin article says the Prussian sol-

diers envy the Austrians their march to Italy, being indignant against the Neapolitan Military.

The Vice Roy of Naples has refused

give audience to the deputies from Si cily till Palermo submits to the Royal Authority.

Ships are said to be proceeding from Bombay to England in ballast, the Cotton Crops having tailed.

In Baden the excise duties on tobacco, oil and wood, are abolished.

A duty of 5s per pound is laid in England on manufactured tobacco, except such as is of the growth of the United

A new bounty is granted in England on vessels engaged in the Cod and Whale

Fisheries.

Thehanditti are so numerous in the District of Cordova, Spain, as to have levi-

States &c.

edla contribution on a town contaning 5000 souis. Fifty houses have been destroyed by fire at Cashel, Ireland.

It is said that the Queen draws £ 300 daily for her expences. Her Majesty is still greeted with acclamations in the streets, as she passes to and from the House of Lords.

LAST FROM THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 5 o'clock, p. m .-The cross-examination and re-examination of Madame Dumont by the counsel, closed at three o'clock, and her cross examination by their Lordships then commenced.

Earl Grey finished a series of sifting questions respecting the mysterious man-ner in which she had thought it necessa-ry to write to her sister, for fear, as she stated, that her letter should be intercepted; but her replies tend very little to ex-plain satisfactorily her reasons for writing n that manner. The letter containing the brilliant offer she considered as an illu-sion. She afterwards admitted that at he time she wrote the letter to her sister she was much attached to the Princess, and that some of her praises of her Royal Highness were sincere, but she could not recollect whether they were all sincere or not, or whether any part of them was not sincere. Her attachment to the Princess ceased when she heard that her Royal Highness had said things of her in her iouse; that several things had been said of her in the house of her Royal Highthe cessation of her thank cessation of her attachment that she acceded to the application to come hither to give evidence; but she was asked to come by Mr. Sacchi on the part of the commission.

Further, that the anonymous letter, containing the invitation to come to England as Governess, was not now in her pos-session, nor did she thinkit was at Colombia, because when she came away she destroyed her letters.-Globe, SARDINIA.

TURIN, Aug. 14 - The following document is said to have cen actually addressed to his Sardinian majesty by his Piedmontese army :-

Sire-The army is loyal and faithful, and gives a solemn pledge of it to their sovereign, Sire, it is reported that your present ministers are soliciting a succour of Austrian troops. The Austrians were, are, and will be not only the natural ene mies of the Piedmontese, but of all the other people of Italy. The recollection of 1815 is not far off. Your soldiers know what is meant by having Austrians in the country, although as friends. They have always usurped the honor of our exploits The Austrians are the execration of Italy. Your soldiers, Sire, will not have them but as enemies: To ask their assistance would be an insupportable insult to the honour of your soldiers, who boast that they are sufficient for the defence of the

throne, the country and the constitution. Extract of a letter per the Cyprus arrived at this port.

"PALERMO, Aug. 13.... The circumstance of this Island being in a measure divided is much against the Sicilians .-Palermo in particular is strongly in favor of being separate from Naples : on the other hand rather inclines to Na. ples, and so long as these two principal places are opposed to each other, it is difficult to say what may be the result .-During the worst of the Revolution in this place, upwards of 400 citizens and soldiers were slain, and indeed many of the most inhuman murders were committed. The soldiers and citizens were engaged for the space of nine hours .-The latter were at last victorious, They had about 150 killed, and the soldier-250. The same day the prisons were broke open, and upwards of 2000 wretches let loose upon the city, whose object is rapine and plander. They at present are in a measure tranquil, yet we are ap-orehensive of the worst. The members of the Junta have sworn to lose their last drop of blood rather than be in subjection to Naples. Many of the most respectable inhabitants, and also the nobility, have been slain, and after being murdered, their hands and heads were ent off, and their bodies dragged through the streets in friumph, on a count, it is said, of their being friends to the soldierstheir houses were entirely demolished and robbed of every thing valuable their furniture, &c. collected together and set on fire by the enraged mob.

Boston Centinel. Capt. Dixon, states, that every thing was in a very unsettled state at Palermo, when he fleft there on the 14th of Aug. Deputations had been sent to different parts of the Island, for the inhabitants to join-and also to Naples to acknowto join-and also to Naples to acknow-ledge their independence—that the latter deputation had not returned; that the citizens were determined upon their In dependence and had mounted Cockades with the motto- ' Independence or Death.' way through and to evade compliance, The Emperor of Russia is to be at Vienna. He also states, that what remained of the

It was rumored that an invitation had Neapolitan troops (not killed on the 17th cen sent to the King of Prussia to meet July) in the Island, amounting to between he Emperors of Austria and Russia at 4 and 5000 (about 3000 of them in Palermo) were imprisoned by the Citizens. and still remained in prison, when he left that place. [Boston Intell.

> SPANISH CORTES. For the following view of the constitu-ent parts of the Spanish Cortes, now in Session, we are indebted to an American gentleman in Spain. It will afford as some grounds for anticipating the general nature of the results of the delibera-

ral nature of the tiops of that body;

Distribution of Deputies by classes.

Ecclesiastics,

None. Ecclesisatics,
Grandes,
Titles of Castile and
high nobility,
Grand Proprietors,
Small do.
Merchants,
Manufacturers,
Majistrates,
Advocates,
Members of Universitles,
Military men. 7, and I substitute. 17, and 7 substitutes. Military men CivillOfficers Of the Ecclesiastics, 5 are Bishops, 15

Dignitaries and I substitute, 10 Canons, I substitute, and 14 Curates and 3 substitutes.
Of the Military men, S are of the Navy,

of the Artillery, 6 Generals, and 12 Superior officers.
Of the whole number of Deputies, 14

were of the Cortes of 1812, 20 of that of 1814, and 5 of the one and the other. Recapitulation of the number of Deputies. For the M Provinces of the Peninsula, . 1 Balearic Islands, 1 Canaries. Ultramarine Provinces, substitutes,

The most distinguished members, at the Revolution were in prisons or in exile. [Nat. Int.

INTERESTING LETTER—AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

Norfolk, October 13.... A friend has favored us with the following extract of a letter from an observant and an intelligent correspondent in Cadiz, in the correctness of whose information implicit reliance may be placed. Gloomy indeed is the picture which he draws of the fading hopes of liberty in that country—and, we minst confess, that the proceedings of the Cortes have not been calculated to inspire us with more favorable impressions. [Herald, [Here follow other remarks of the Herald forwhich we (Enquirer) have no room.]

"I have never beheld greater inquietinde and more painful apprehensions for the fate of a

more painful apprehensions for the fate of a revolution than is exhibited by the people of this place. They have lost almost all confirevolution than is exhibited by the people of this place. They have lost almost all confidence in the measures of the Cortes, who they say have yet done nothing—meantime the King and his Ministers issue orders that create the strongest doubts of the integrity of their intentions,—ltiego has been ordered to move his army from Isla to another station, and other troops have been ordered to make the confidence of the confidenc their intentions.—Riego has been ordered to move his army from Isla to another station, and other troops have been ordered to replace him. Twice he has refused to obey the order, and the people here implore him to persist in the resolution. The troops ordered in his stead are known to be commanded by Officers inimical to the new system, and partizons of Freyre, Can pana, and the other devils incarnate of the fatal 10th of March, who have yet suffered nothing for their hellish barbarity, and for which the people cry aloud to justice and to vengeance. Even the women of Cadiz swear they will defend the gates against the entrance of the troops destined to garrison it, and every day placards appear in all the public places instigating a corresponding feeling in all classes. Riego is surrounded when he appears in public, with the filmlery of "don't leave us for God's sake." His own feelings, and that of his compatriots and soldiers, are in unison with the people's, nor does he think patriotism forbids the course he has taken, though it would appear to be in hostility to the sovereignty of the government. But the assassins of the 10th of March yet live with impunity. Cadiz cries aloud for protection—the Cortes has yet fulfilled none of the engagements with the liberating army—the orders of the Minister of War lave a most suspicious feature of a counter revolutionary project, and the amy of the Isla, conscions of their strength in the affection of the people, have dared to resist the official mandate. A painful interin the affection of the people, have dared to resist the official mandate. A painful interregum is thus created in the affairs of Spain, and who will yield, the government or Riego, is a question of difficult solution.

"In Malaga a similar feeling exists in consequence, of an order for a change of the garrison there, and the people threaten to interpose to prevent its execution.

pose to prevent its execution. In this dilemma the Minister of War has resigned.

"Although the monopoly of tobacco is still declared to exist, there is no article more publicly exposed for sale in this place. declared to exist, there is no article more publicly exposed for sale in this place, and the antherities find it impossible to prevent it. It is one of the many melancholy proofs every day visible in Spain since the adoption of the Constitution, that the interpretation given to it by nine-tenths of the nation, is PERFECT LIBERTY; nine-tenths of the nation, is PERFECT LIBERTY; that is, the liberty of every man's doing as he pleases. Out of this anarchy, it is too much feared the horrors of a revolution are yet to come. Be assured it is very far from being complete, and that Spain at this moment is as much in the enjoyment of the old system, as the new. Such is the deplorable state of parties in the country. But a little time must deterin the country. But a little time must deter-

"The deputies for Venezuela have sailed-

The Numbers State NOTICE The Numbers drawn from the water of the Seven Numbers Lottery, the 30th Nept. 1820.

etz:78-71-53-44-63-57-18-whitch gives a pleasing result, to the fortunate holders of the following Tickets
18. 44, 53, \$50110 41, 53, 78, \$510110
18, 44, 53, 10110 44, 57, 73, 10110
18, 44, 63, 10110 44, 57, 71, 10110
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D W & C WARWICK

A RE receiving, from Ship John and Adam, now

Warnich, for sale,

800 Boxes Tin Planes, (complete assortment_f)

50 tons Bar and Bolt fron, well assorted,

40 do. Pig fron, No. 1,

50 piecrs Ballast Iron,

240 bundles thoup fron, 7-8 to 1 1-8,

34 bundles treble Sheat fron,

10 Bath Stoves,

3 cases Sheathing Copper,

20,000 Stourbridge Bricks,

600 boxes Tobseco Pipes,

500 baskets Porter and Winc Bottles,

160 kegs White Lead,

400 sacks Salt.

October 17.

47. W2m

For Saie at the affice of the Compiler, 11th street, near the New Banks,

OF THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA OF THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA

Of 1819: heing a collection of all such Acts of the General Assembly of a Public and Permanent mature, as are now in force, with A GENERAL INDEX. To which are prefixed the Constitution of the United States; the declaration of Rights; and the Constitution of Virginia.—Published persuant to an Act of the General Assembly, passed March 12, 1819.—Price \$12, ueat by hound in Call.

LT Also on hand a few Interleaved Copies of the above work.—A liberal discount will be made to those who bey to sell again.

SAMUEL CARY.

Agent for the Publishers.

October 17.

THE REVISED CODE

JUST arrived, and for sale at Rocketts, on heard the corp Union, 1000 mushels prime white corn.

AND IN STORK,
Writing and arrived. COTION YARNS of all numbers
Writing and printing PAPER of good quality
NAIL RODS, of all sizes
Hoop, Horse Shoe, Saddle Tree & Plough Plate IRON,
from a highly approved manufactory.
If of which will be sold low... Apply to
BERNARD PRYTON,
October 17. 47... (Cary Street.)

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 .- The Prest-DENT, with his family, returned to the Seat of Government on Wednesday even-

ing, from Virginia.
The Postmaster General returned to this city last evening, from a visit to

DELAWARE, -- Complete returns are re-ceived of the late Election in the state of Delaware, ... Casar A. Rodney and Louis M'Lane, now a member of Congress,) are elected Representatives in the next Congress from that state ; which will ugain be, as it is (now, and has almost always been ably represented in Congress. The votes were, for

New Castle, 1082 1462 1002 Kent, 9:6 1006 913 Sussex, 1358 1061 2002 Holl. M'Lane. Mitchell. 824 917 1730

Sussex, 1338 1061 2002 1730

Joel Parish is elected Cashier of the new state Bank of Tennessee. The Bank has not yet is sued any paper. It is said, that the merchants in that state have generally determined not to receive the paper of the Bank in payment for goods, as they will not have it in their power to purchase goods with it. It is further said, however, that the planters will receive it for their cotton, because they can buy the state lands with it. The paper will therefore no doubt be current ut a certain, and probably great discount, hecause it will ultimately be redeemable by land. It resembles, in that respect, the Yazoo Stock, which, when first issued, sold as love as at 60 per centum. Supposing the Tennessee paper to be worth no more than Yazoo Stock, those who borrow it from the State will do so at a premium, besides the interest, of some where about forty per centum. In this point of view, at least, the matter presents itself to us.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Complete returns are received of the Election in the

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. Complete returns are received of the Election in the City and County of Philadelphia. The following is the return of the Election for Representatives to Con-gress:

John Sergeaut,
J. Memphill,
William Milhor,
S. Edwards,
Thomas Forcest,
Nicholas Biddle,
J. Engle. J. Memphill, 309.7 3376 6171
William Milnor, 3008 3274 6132
S. Edwards, 2975 3165 6000
Thomas Forrest, 1498 3193 4778
Nicholas Biddle, 1656 3142 4696
J. Engle, 1301 2067 4128
The four first named are elected, as the returns from other parts of the District will not vary the result.—The vote for Mr. Sergeant is slightly honorable to him: any man might be proud of receiving nearly every vote in such a District. Mr. Hemphill and Mr. Edwards, as well as Mr. Sergeant, zre now Members of Concress:

rell as Mr. Sergeant, are now Members of Congress; and Mr. Milnor has been heretofore. For Governor, the votes ascertained were as follow:

In Philadelphia City, 13
In Philadelphia County, 23
Easton, (Northempton,) 5
Berks County, (in part.) 6
Boths County, (in part.) 6
Montgomery County, (majority,)
Chester County, do.
Delaware County, do. 100 041

So far, Mr. Heister is far ahead; but these districts are the strong holds of his friends; and it is supposed that the Election will have terminated favorably to Mr. Findlay.

From late English papers. It is positively reported that furniture has been sent to some of the state apartments in the Tower. [Morning Post.
Some doubts have been expressed of the correctness of the account which we, gave vesterday, respecting the order resupply of elegant bedding, and other for-niture, for the Tower. We have made inquiries into the fact, and we have no

reason to question its authority.
[True Briton.]
It is very remarkable, that at the moment the King's Attorney General ascended the bar, to detail the charges against the Queen, as he was uttering the first sentence, ta strong flash of lightning went through the house, followed by a tremen-dous clap of thunder. The circumstance

excited a most extraordinary sensation through the house. [16.]

From the two first paragraphs above, it is evident that the ministers, anticipating the conviction of the Queen, are preparing rooms in the Tower for her. The axe which severed the heads from Anna Boleyn and Mary, is still there; but it will cost Castlereagh and Liverpool their reads if they attempt to use it. [Nat. Adv.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.-Captain Blackwell, of the brig Hyperion, arrived at this port in 32 days from Helvoet Juys, informs, that in the British channel he spake a ship from London, having left there the 11th of September. The cantain of the short state of the spake as the from London, having left there the 11th of September. The captain of the ship informed him that the trial of the queen was still progressing; that the crown had completed its evidence, and witnesses on the part of the queen were examining. As far as the examination had been of the ship informed him that the amining. As far as the examination had been amiring the evidence in behalf of the crown had been completely invalidated, and there was little doubt but the queen would be acquitted.

[Federal Republican,

Captain Thompson, late commander of the Guerrine frigate, lady and family, and S. Swett, Esq. of Boston, came passengers in the Factor.
Dr. Smith of the Navy, came in the Eliza, Bond

Lewis Brown, Esq. and lady, came in the Haleyon from Licerpool, and 40 in the steerage.

Haleyon from Liverpool, and 40 in the steerage.

[Phi: Gaz.

By private advices, we learn that the British Admiral, Sir H. Popham, has at length concluded a treaty with Christophe, by which he is to pay to the British government at the latest forty-five dollars a head for every negrowhich they may land in his dominions. It is presumed the uegroes taken on board slave ships will by the British be sent to Hayti. We are assued that this step has been taken by Christophe, because he has ascertained that his subjects decrease at the rate of six per cent, per aunum.

[Dem. Press. cent, per aunum. Dem. Press,

Passengers arrived at Norfolk in the Scipio from Liverpool inform that "the Kinghad taken op his abode at Brighton and was apprised of what was passing in the Metrapolis by means of telegraphic communications. Wherever he appeared in public he was hissed and hooted at by the populace, while his consort was every where received with marked respect. The papers do not mention the fact, but we have it from a respectable source, that his Majesty's very much alarmed at the strong current of popular indignation which threatens to overwhelm him; and that he has a frigate and two sloops of war ready at his call to take him to Hanover if it should come to the worst. The people however, are told, through the papers, that he only meditates a trip of pleasure in one of his Yaches, Norock Herald.

The price given for Majocci's testimouy is enormous, according to a publication at Vienna, it falls little short of the rate of \$ 5,000 per annum, exclusive of his expenses According to his own statement, he received from the Queen, in her service, something less than \$ 12 per month. The mate of the Polac a, which earried her to Syria, states the allowance for his testimony to be \$ 800 pe; month, with expenses. He had since become master and owner of one fourth o a vessel belonging to Messina. The cap tain and owner of the Polacca was to re ceive \$ 1,000 per month. Surely thes: specimens of the grossest corruption in-dicate the worthless character of the festimony, and at least where it is personall / brought home to the witness, h will de prive him of all credit .- Much as every incident of the prosecution is calculated to excite surprize, it is raised to its height by the disclosure of this attempt to poison the channels of justice, by the agents of the government! We lately witnessed the Judges of Assize in one of the counties in England nonsuiting the plaintiff and committing his attorney, nierely